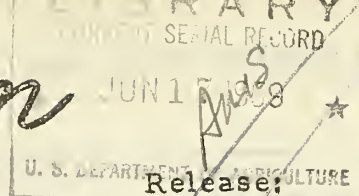


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Crop Production



Release:
May 11, 1959
3:00 P.M. (E. D. T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF MAY 1, 1959

Winter Wheat production is now estimated at 957 million bushels, 19 percent less than last year, but 17 percent more than average.

Hay Stocks on farms May 1, estimated at nearly 26 million tons, are 2 percent less than last year, but 68 percent above average.

Peach production in 9 southern States is estimated at 14 million bushels or 11 percent less than last year, but 51 percent more than average.

Orange production, including tangerines (1958-59 season), is estimated at 128 million boxes or 15 percent more than the 1957-58 crop and 3 percent more than average.

Grapefruit production at 43 million boxes is 9 percent more than last year, but 4 percent less than average.

Late Spring Potato crop is estimated at 22.1 million hundredweight, 10 percent less than last year and 10 percent less than 1949-57 average.

Milk production for April is estimated at 11.2 billion pounds, about the same as April last year, but 5 percent more than the April average.

Egg production at 5.8 billion eggs in April was 5 percent more than April 1958 production and the same as the April average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

CrPr 2-2 (5-59)

Crop and year	: Percent 1/ : not harvested : for grain	: Acreage : for harvest : (1,000 acres):	: Yield per : harvested acre: : (bushels)	: Production : (1,000 bushels)
WINTER WHEAT	:	:	:	:
Average 1948-57	: 17.0	: 42,874	: 19.2	: 814,784
1958	: 5.8	: 41,539	: 28.4	: 1,179,924
1959 (Indicated May 1).....	: 9.8	: 40,656	: 23.5	: 956,614

Crop	CONDITION MAY 1			PRODUCTION		
	: Average : : 1948-57 :	: 1958 :	: 1959 :	: Average : : 1948-57 :	: 1958 :	: Indicated : May 1, 1959
	: Percent	: Percent	: Percent			
Rye	: 86	: 92	: 84	: ---	: ---	: ---
Hay	: 85	: 90	: 83	: ---	: ---	: ---
Pasture.....	: 80	: 89	: 81	: ---	: ---	: ---
Peaches. 2/ ... (1,000 bu.)	: --	: --	: --	: 3/9,308	: 3/15,748	: 14,050
Maple sirup (1,000 gal.).....	: --	: --	: --	: 1,648	: 1,516	: 1,196

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

Crop	Average 1948-57		1958		1959	
	: Percent : : 4/ :	: 1,000 : : tons :	: Percent : : 4/ :	: 1,000 : : tons :	: Percent : : 4/ :	: 1,000 : : tons :
All hay	: 14.7	: 15,446	: 21.8	: 26,369	: 21.2	: 25,876

1 / Percent of seeded acreage.

2 / 9 Southern States. (Estimates for Florida discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.)

3 / Includes some quantities not harvested.

4 / Percent of previous year's crop.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1956	1957	Indicated
	1947-56			1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges and Tangerines	123,680	136,705	111,155	127,820
Grapefruit	44,983	44,790	39,780	43,400
Lemons	13,266	16,200	16,900	16,500

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	ACREAGE			YIELD PER			PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED			HARVESTED ACRE					
	Average:	1958	Ind.	Average:	1958	Ind.	Average:	1958	Ind.
	1949-57:		1959	1949-57:		1959	1949-57:		1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter....	26.3	34.5	26.3	156.2	144.1	147.3	4,103	4,971	3,874
E.Spring..	24.8	31.2	25.8	134.8	150.7	127.9	3,355	4,703	3,301
L.Spring..	185.4	166.2	137.3	133.6	147.1	161.1	24,540	24,450	22,125
E.Summer	128.6	117.3	109.3	95.7	120.1	June 10	12,217	14,083	June 10

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

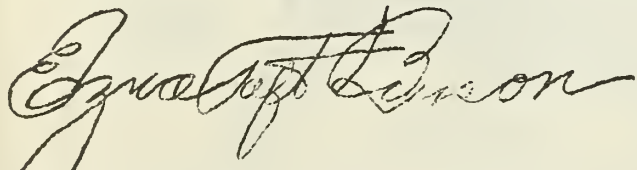
Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1958	1959	Average	1958	1959
	1948-57			1948-57		
	Million	Million	Million	Millions	Millions	Millions
	pounds	pounds	pounds			
March	10,034	10,734	10,667	5,945	5,466	5,952
April	10,685	11,177	11,171	5,792	5,502	5,797
Jan.-Apr. Incl.:	37,998	41,048	40,936	21,846	20,990	22,222

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

R. K. Smith, Acting Chairman,
F. J. Graham, Secretary,

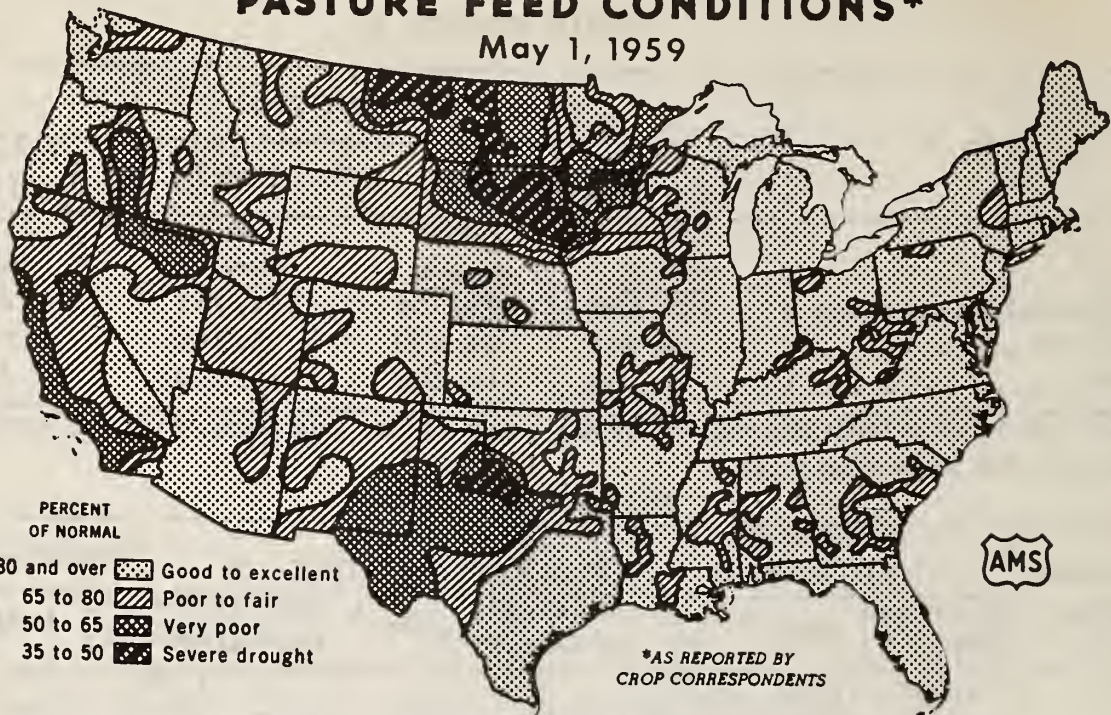
C. E. Burkhead, R. Royston,
G. D. Harrell, R. A. McGregor,
W. C. Hinson, Jr., Earl Park,
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J. R. Kendall, E. O. Schlotzhauer,
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J. M. Koepper, W. G. Lee,
B. R. Miller.

APPROVED:


SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

May 1, 1959



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

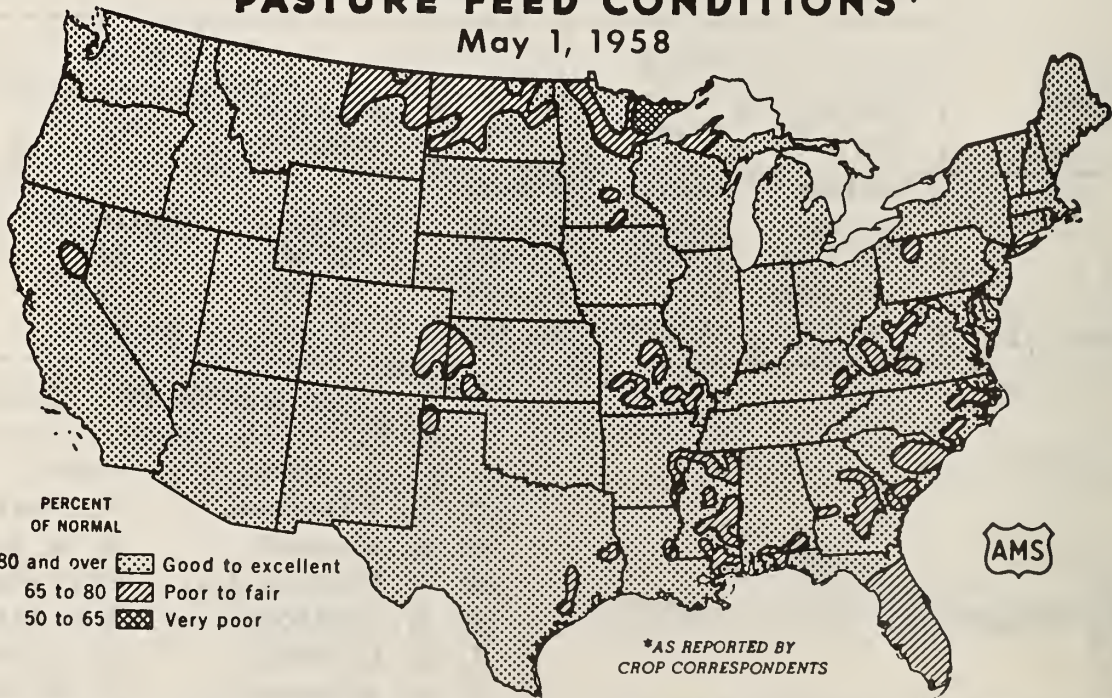
*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7200-59 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

May 1, 1958



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6170-58 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1959

Winter wheat prospects declined about one percent during April as lowered outlook in the Northeast and northern Interior more than offset gains in the central and southern Great Plains and the Southeast. A cool, dry April over extensive areas held back plant growth, but favored farming operations. Spring grain seeding showed good progress and corn and cotton planting in the southern sections outstripped last year's laggard season. Corn, sorghums, and soybeans advance toward the main planting season in the heaviest producing areas with preliminary land preparation showing near normal progress. Fruits suffered limited April damage. Southern peach prospects were not as bright as a year earlier but the outlook was exceptionally good in California. Spring vegetables, excluding melons, are expected to be only slightly below last year, but a fourth less watermelons are indicated. Pasture and hay crops show about average growth nationally, but development in several areas was retarded by cool temperatures and short moisture supplies.

Prospects for winter wheat are good by most comparisons, with the indicated yield per acre exceeded only by last year's record smashing volume. In the Northeast and Great Lakes region, winter not only brought a smothering ice-blanket at times, but also severe cold with little or no snow cover. Survival was less than earlier anticipated and stands on remaining field often are thin. Spring growth started slowly in Montana with the full effects of winter's inadequate snow cover becoming apparent only recently. April precipitation in the southwestern Plains kept hopes alive for a favorable harvest. Although precipitation was light in the Central Plains, favorable subsoil moisture gave promise of continued development. In the Pacific Northwest, early plantings are more promising than the late seedings. In the Southeast, production hopes rose as warmer temperatures stimulated growth.

Spring grain seeding generally made good April progress and was nearing completion in all except the most northern sections by May 1. In parts of the Central Great Plains, seeding was late as fields dried from the heavy late March precipitation. The northern Great Plains and upper Mississippi Valley were dusty during high winds, but planting continued as moisture was sufficient in most localities to give hope for germination. Early May rains will hasten seeding completion and promote early growth, but generous growing season rains will be needed to assure a favorable outturn. Spring wheat was nearly all planted in southern portions of the major producing areas and nearly half finished in northern parts. Oats were heading in Texas but were only half to two-thirds planted in the most northern sections. Winter barley showed mostly satisfactory development except some dryland acreage in California, and spring barley seeding was well advanced by May 1. Flax seeding in the Dakotas and Minnesota varied from one-seventh to two-fifths finished. California rice planting has slowed to a steady pace after an early rush. Seeding was one-half to three-fifths finished in Texas and Louisiana but was further advanced in Arkansas following open April weather.

Pasture condition nationally was about average for May 1, but considerably below last year's unusually uniform lush growth.

Important sectional variation is showing up in pasture prospects which are largely influenced by early spring temperature and soil moisture supplies. Grass growth was sluggish over central and northern portions of the country during the predominantly cool April. Deficient soil moisture in the Southwest, northern Great Plains, upper Mississippi and parts of the Ohio River Valleys also retarded development. Pastures in the South Atlantic region made a creditable showing, and growth is about average in the Northeast. Development in central Canadian border States has been slow, with pasture condition in the Dakotas the lowest in over 20 years, although early May rains brightened grazing prospects. Prolonged dryness from western Texas to California is retarding new forage growth, with southern California dryland pastures quite short and dry. In contrast, many northwestern Washington dairy pastures were water-covered after the excessive rains near the end of April.

Hay stocks on May 1 were about 2 percent below the record carryover last year. Increased livestock numbers, a long and relatively severe winter in the central areas, and delayed new forage growth in early grazing sections of the Southwest all took their toll of last year's record harvest. Stocks show the greatest gains in eastern and south central areas where last year's production was unusually high. Stocks in the western region were only about three-fourths as large as a year earlier, and were nearly one-tenth lower in the North Central region. Prospects for hay this year are near average or better except in the Northeast where winter damage was heavy and in the northern Plains and upper Mississippi Valley where winter-killing was unusually severe and spring growth was retarded by the cool temperatures and lack of soil moisture. By May 1, the first cutting of alfalfa was nearly finished in the Far Southwest and starting in central areas along the Gulf of Mexico.

The 9 leading Southern peach States are expected to produce about one-tenth less peaches than last year, but otherwise the most in over a decade. California Freestone and Clingstone peaches both show the highest May 1 condition of record. California apricots, plums, and almonds also show a heavy set. Prunes vary from light to heavy, but the sweet cherry crop is expected to be the second smallest since 1940. Oregon sweet and sour cherries show an above-average condition for May 1, while the Washington crop suffered some damage from freezing temperatures in late April and early May. Some freeze damage has occurred across much of the central and northern areas of the country, but losses of peaches, apples, and pears are not considered great. Production of citrus fruits shows little change from the April 1 forecast. Harvest of the 1958-59 crop oranges is 70 percent complete and grapefruit approximately 85 percent picked.

Spring vegetable and melon production is expected to be about average but 5 percent below last year. In the Southeast and mid-South, cool weather and frequent rains during the first half of April retarded planting and development, but crops responded rapidly to the more favorable weather late in the month. Florida spring harvest was at the peak by May 1. California supplies increased from the seasonal low in early April as continued warm weather pushed growth. Celery and lettuce production is expected to show a sizeable increase over last year, but substantially smaller crops of watermelons, tomatoes, sweet corn, cucumbers, snap beans, and onions are in prospect.

Estimates of the early spring potato crop in Florida and Texas dropped 9 percent during the month as yields in Florida have been disappointing. Late spring potato production is expected to be 10 percent below last year, with California producing about three-fifths of the total crop. Early summer potato acreage is expected to be 7 percent below 1958.

Unseasonable warmth over the Nation at the beginning of April was short-lived as the mercury soon dropped to record lows for the time of year over much of the Rocky Mountains and northern Great Plains. Temperatures generally remained below normal over Central and Southeast sections until near the end of the month. About mid-month, freezes occurred in northern parts of the Gulf coastal States and scattered light frosts were reported in northern Florida and south central Texas. Snow in the northern Rockies about April 20 spread eastward dropping an unusually heavy late April fall of 5 to 7 inches in central Iowa.

Rains early in the month were frequent enough in the mid-South, and much of the Southeast to hamper planting progress and later cool weather slowed germination and growth, with stands sometimes irregular and considerable re-planting necessary in some localities. A period of open weather in late April spurred activity and progress is now well ahead of last year's extremely backward planting season. Rains were lighter over much of the middle Mississippi and lower Ohio River Valleys, fieldwork progressed rapidly, and moisture is now needed in numerous localities to stimulate growth. A few fields of corn were planted as far north as southern Illinois and Indiana by May 1 and planting was nearing completion in extreme southern areas. Cotton planting was nearing completion in the Far Southwest and southern parts of the Eastern Belt, and starting a little earlier than usual on the High Plains of Texas. Sorghum planting was about one-third finished in Texas and land preparation well advanced to the north. Soybean planting has been rapid in Arkansas, but limited in the Southeast where much of the crop follows small grains. Tobacco was nearly all transplanted in southern parts of the growing area, but beds in Kentucky showed slow irregular growth, with some being watered and some re-seeded. Sugar beets in California's Imperial Valley were being harvested with good yields and sugar content, and planting generally was well advanced in the Northern and Mountain States. Maple sirup production was about a fifth below last year. Sap runs were generally short in the major producing areas as temperatures were too cool at the beginning and too warm at the close of the season.

April milk production showed a little less than the usual seasonal increase over March and totaled only slightly below April 1958. May 1 production per cow in reporters' herds was almost a pound higher than the last year's record setting level, as former records were exceeded in all sections of the Nation. Supply per capita for the increasing population was 2 percent less than a year earlier, and 6 percent below the 10-year April average.

Laying numbers during April were 3 percent higher than a year earlier and the rate per layer reached a new record to boost egg production 5 percent above April 1958. Production rates were higher than a year earlier in all regions of the country and layers more numerous in all except the North Atlantic region. May 1 laying numbers continued on a level 3 percent above May 1, 1958, and laying rates were slightly higher.

WINTER WHEAT: Moderate to significant production increases in most Southern States and Nebraska helped maintain the production level estimated on April 1 against rather sharp losses in some major producing Northern States. Production on May 1 is forecast at 957 million bushels, 9 million bushels less than the April 1 forecast but retained the prospect of being the fifth largest crop of record. This production would be 19 percent less than the record 1958 crop of 1,180 million bushels but 17 percent above average. Major losses since April 1 in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Montana more than offset minor gains in most Southern States and significant gains in Nebraska and Oklahoma.

The indicated yield of 23.5 bushels per acre for harvest is the second highest of record and compares with 28.4 bushels in 1958 and the average of 19.2 bushels. No State expects to reach new record yield levels this year but most States expect yields to be above average. Only Minnesota, South Dakota, California, and Mississippi expect below average yields.

In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from May 1 to harvest has been 86 million bushels, ranging from a maximum of 170 million bushels to a minimum of 8 million bushels.

The estimated 40.6 million acres of winter wheat remaining for harvest on May 1 is nearly a million acres less than the 1958 harvested acreage and 5 percent less than average. The portion of the seeded acreage that will be harvested for grain is estimated at 90.2 percent compared with 94.2 percent for the 1958 crop and the average of 83.0 percent. Of the 4.4 million acres seeded but not expected to be harvested as grain, slightly more than one-half is located in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico with Texas and Oklahoma reporting 1.7 million acres. However, these 5 States expect to harvest about the same acreage as the previous year.

April generally developed into a cool month that brought adequate moisture to nearly all wheat producing areas except the Northern Plains States. Development of the crop generally is later than last year and the crop condition is below the unusually favorable crop of 1958. Stands are reported to be thinner than a year ago with stands quite variable in the Eastern and Northern Corn Belt area.

Kansas production prospects showed only minor gains as April weather lacked the incentive for crop improvement. Some areas in the south central and southwestern parts of the State were needing moisture during the later part of April but rains about May 1 should bring relief. Soil moisture conditions for the western two-thirds of the State continue good and in mid-April were indicated to be the second best in the 18 years of record. Disease and insect damage pose more of a threat to the crop this year than last. Streak mosaic infection is widespread in central counties and may equal the heaviest year on record which was 1949. Green bugs have made their usual appearance in south-central counties but damage to date has not been extensive.

In Oklahoma, production registered gains as beneficial rainfall during the first two-thirds of April was followed by warm weather and drying

winds. Areas nearing need for moisture by the end of April generally have been benefited by rains that should carry the crop well toward maturity. Hail and green bugs took their toll during the month but could not overcome the beneficial effect of added moisture and warm weather. Rank growth does not appear to be a problem this year. About half of the acreage was headed by May 1 with more advanced fields pollinating and filling.

Texas registered a modest gain in production prospects with an increasing percentage of the acreage being irrigated. Unfavorable winter conditions forced abandonment of more than a million acres but the acreage remaining for harvest has favorable prospects. Areas short on soil moisture received some rain during April. Areas in North Texas above the Canadian River show good production prospects with soil moisture believed to be generally adequate to mature the crop.

Nebraska wheat yields appear to be headed for another banner year with near ideal spring conditions that brought heavy stooling and good root development. Increased use of fertilizer along with adequate soil moisture supplies should push yields well above average. Plants have made rank growth with early fields jointed. Disease and insects are present but not in amounts expected to cause serious damage.

The major wheat producing States in the Eastern Corn Belt saw production prospects decline as the seriousness of winter losses became more apparent. Abandonment increased as stands in many fields were insufficient to produce favorable outturns. The remaining acreage showed little change during the month as cool weather slowed plant growth and development. Top dressing with nitrogen along with adequate soil moisture should bring the crop along rapidly with the arrival of warmer temperatures.

Colorado held the production gains registered last month and continued to rank the fourth largest winter wheat producing State. The crop generally has a good supply of deep soil moisture and is well rooted which should place much of the acreage in a favorable position to withstand periods of moisture shortage. Some areas in the east central and southeastern parts of the State were showing some deterioration by May 1 with plant color indicating a struggle for moisture. Most of the wheat in the northeast quarter of the State continues in good to excellent condition. Abandonment for the State is expected to be relatively light.

Pacific Northwest wheat prospects showed little change from the previous month as minor losses in Washington and Oregon were partially offset by an increase in Idaho. Stands generally lack uniformity and condition of the crop shows wide variation. Early seedings give promise of excellent yields with late seedings plagued with thin, irregular stands and poor growth.

Production prospects began to climb in the South Atlantic and South Central regions as the crop responded to warmer temperatures and adequate moisture supplies. Fields in southern areas were well headed by May 1 and were rapidly approaching maturity.

RYE: The condition of rye, reported at 84 percent of normal on May 1, remained the same as on April 1, but was 8 points below a year earlier and 2 points below average. Due primarily to warm, open weather, the condition of rye improved or was unchanged during April in about two-thirds of the rye producing States. However, the weather pattern was spotted and declines in some of the more important producing States offset gains elsewhere.

Of the 7 largest rye producing States, conditions declined during April in the Dakotas and Minnesota but were unchanged or improved in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Washington. The condition in North Dakota and Minnesota, reported at 70 and 80 percent, respectively, was the lowest since 1944. Dry weather during and since seeding plagued the crop. However, rains that fell in eastern North Dakota and western Minnesota during the first week of May should improve the crop in those areas. South Dakota's crop continued to deteriorate with condition reported the lowest since 1936. The Kansas crop retained the relatively high condition of 92 percent reported April 1. The Oklahoma crop improved somewhat as badly needed moisture was received during April. However, only fair yields are anticipated at this time. The crop was improved slightly in Washington but reflects the effect of a dry fall. These seven States accounted for two-thirds of the 1958 rye production.

Conditions improved somewhat from Wisconsin east along the northern border except for Michigan and for Ohio where winter damage became more apparent after April 1. Conditions improved in States south of this area with favorable weather, except for Illinois, North Carolina and South Carolina. Condition was reduced 2 points in the Western States, as Montana, New Mexico, and Oregon conditions were reported rather sharply lower than on April 1.

PEACHES: Prospective 1959 production in the 9 Southern States, forecast from May 1 conditions at 14,050,000 bushels, promises to be 11 percent below last year, but otherwise the largest crop since 1947. Indicated production is below last year in all of these States, except Alabama where the bearing acreage is up sharply in Chilton and Blount Counties, the principal commercial areas. Oklahoma is the only State where the 1959 crop is expected to be below average.

Conditions in North Carolina are spotty. Early varieties generally show promise of a good production, but prospects on the declining acreage of Elbertas were reduced by the freezing temperatures of late March. In South Carolina one section of the Piedmont area was hit hard by hail and wind on April 28. The Sandhills area also had light hail on April 29, but no extensive damage was reported. In most areas of South Carolina the May drop is expected to be unusually heavy which will help reduce the task of thinning.

In Georgia, prospects are not as uniformly good as a year ago. In a few areas some varieties did not have enough chilling hours. Rains have interfered with spray schedules. Several orchards in the Fort Valley area were hit by a severe hail storm. In spite of these adverse developments the thinning job for many varieties will be nearly as large as a year ago. The season is expected to be a week to 10 days ahead of last year. Movement of early varieties from extreme south Georgia is expected to begin about May 25. Most varieties in the Chilton County area of Alabama have an adequate set, but the job of thinning is not nearly as heavy as a year ago. Localized hail damage has occurred in this area.

Late freezes did some damage in the Northwest and Clarksville areas of Arkansas, but for the State, as a whole, a good crop is in prospect. The moisture supply is generally adequate in the main peach areas and weather conditions have enabled growers to carry out spraying and dusting schedules. Prospects continue good in northern Louisiana even though frost damage was somewhat heavier than indicated a month ago. Fruit is reported to be of good size and the earlier varieties are expected to begin ripening around June 1.

May 1 reports for Oklahoma indicate fair prospects in all sections. In that State and in the northern peach areas of Texas April frosts caused some loss. In the Fredericksburg area in Texas hail on April 20 caused spotted damage.

The May 1 condition of both Freestone and Clingstone peaches in California is the highest of record. Trees came through the mild winter in good shape and weather during the bloom period was good. Harvest of early peaches in the Wheeler Ridge district of Kern County began the week of May 4.

In Utah freezing temperatures on April 10 caused damage to fruit crops in small local sections throughout the fruit area. This was followed by low temperatures on April 17, 18 and 19, and by hail damage in Davis County on April 25. The full effect of these conditions on peaches could not be appraised at the time of the May 1 report. Generally, this area is not free from danger of frost until after mid-May.

PEARS (CALIFORNIA): Both Bartletts and other pears came through the mild winter in good condition, and weather during the bloom period was very favorable. Only slight damage is reported from hail in the mountain counties the weekend of April 25. Bartlett May 1 condition at 85 percent is 20 points above May 1 last year and 3 points above average for that date. The May 1 condition of other varieties is reported at 78 percent, 13 points over last year but the same as average.

CITRUS: As of May 1, an estimated 37 million boxes of oranges remained unharvested compared with 19.4 million at the same date a year ago and 47.7 million on May 1, 1957. The quantity still to be harvested was 30 percent of the 1958-59 U.S. orange crop estimated at 123 million boxes (excluding tangerines). The total crop including tangerines is expected to total nearly 128 million boxes, 15 percent more than last year and 3 percent above average. An estimated 19.2 million boxes of California Valencias and 16.8 million boxes of Florida Valencias accounted for 98 percent of the unharvested crop. Utilization of the crop to May 1 totaled 86.4 million boxes with 33.8 million boxes used fresh and 52.6 million boxes going to processors. A year ago at the same date fresh use totaled 30.9 million boxes and processors had taken 58.7 million boxes.

An estimated 6.3 million boxes of grapefruit remained to be harvested on May 1, compared with 3.2 million unharvested as of the same date a year ago and 7.8 million on May 1, 1957. The total 1958-59 crop is estimated at 43.4 million boxes, 9 percent larger than last year but 4 percent below average. Of the unharvested grapefruit approximately two-thirds or 4.1 million boxes will come from Florida. California, with only 20 percent of its crop picked, had 1.8 million boxes still to be harvested, mostly in areas outside the Desert Valleys. In the U. S., utilization of grapefruit to May 1 totaled 37.1 million boxes with 18.7 million boxes used fresh and 18.4 million boxes used by processors. A year ago at the same date 18.5 million boxes had been used for fresh market and 18.1 million boxes processed.

Harvest of the California lemon crop has passed the halfway point with 7.7 million boxes remaining to be harvested. The 1958-59 crop is expected to total 16.5 million boxes, 2 percent smaller than the 1957-58 crop but 24 percent above average. As of May 1, processors had used 5.4 million boxes and 3.4 million boxes went to fresh market. A year ago, at the same time, processors had used 3.4 million boxes and 3.9 million boxes went to fresh market which meant 9.6 million boxes remained to be harvested.

In general, April weather was favorable for Florida citrus, although some irrigation was used in the lower Indian River area the last of the month. Slightly more than half of Florida's Valencia crop has been harvested. Valencia oranges continued their growth during the past month and sizes are larger than average. Young fruit for the 1959-60 citrus crop is sizing well. In the southern part of the citrus area a small amount of delayed bloom is occurring. Harvest of the new crop of limes is under way.

Harvest of the California Navel crop will be completed about mid-May. The Valencia crop is mature and some picking is being done in most areas, although only 8 percent of the crop had been harvested by May 1. Sizes are small but the fruit shows good quality. Because of the advanced maturity of the crop, harvest may extend over a shorter period than usual. Harvest of grapefruit from areas other than the Desert Valleys has begun in a small way but the bulk of the harvest will come after fruit from competing areas has cleared the markets.

Texas citrus groves are in good condition for the 1959-60 crop. Trees are holding a good set of fruit as they come into the usual May-June shedding period. Mid-April rains were fairly general.

CHERRIES (California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Colorado, and Michigan): California's sweet cherry crop promises to be the second smallest since 1940. The 14,000 tons indicated by May 1 conditions is 15 percent above last year's short crop, but less than half of average. Prospective production of Royal Anns is placed at 5,000 tons compared with 4,500 tons in 1958 and 12,600 tons in 1957. Other varieties are forecast at 9,000 tons compared with 7,700 tons in 1958 and 18,300 tons in 1957. Tartarians and Black Republicans, the pollenizers, have set relatively good crops, but Bings and Royal Anns are light to extremely light. The "shed" from these varieties has been very heavy which is attributed to the mild winter and consequent insufficient period of dormancy. Fruit growth has been generally good and harvest started the last of April.

In Oregon the May 1 condition of sweet cherries is well above average. Full bloom averaged about 4 days later than last year. Weather during the bloom period was dry and near ideal, although in The Dalles, cool, windy weather reduced bee activity. The May 1 condition of 85 percent reported for Washington does not reflect the effect of low temperatures that occurred throughout the period April 30-May 5. The extent of the damage could not be appraised at the time of this report. In the Yakima area bloom was the heaviest in years, pollinating weather was good, and a heavy crop had been set. In the Wenatchee area conditions were more variable. Bloom was heavy and set excellent in the early districts, but in some districts, such as the important Wenatchee Heights, trees had not bloomed by May 5. In western Washington full bloom generally came during a cold, rainy period so little or no crop is expected. An exception is Clark County in the southwestern corner of the State which reported a good bloom.

The May 1 condition of the Oregon sour cherry crop is reported slightly above both last year and average. The average date of full bloom was 2 days later than last year. The crop in the Eugene area suffered frost damage. Washington growers' sour cherry reports were largely filled out while the crop was still in the bloom stage. In the hill area of western Washington the trees had a reasonably good bloom and 2 days of fair pollinating weather in the early stages.

At full bloom it was cold and rainy in most of these orchards. In the important Kent-Puyallup Valley area, where full bloom was 2-3 days behind the hill area, bloom was spotty and pollinating weather poor.

In Utah fruit crops were damaged in small local sections by freezing temperatures on April 10. This was followed by low temperatures on April 17, 18, and 19, and by a hail storm on April 25 in Davis County. In northern Colorado freezing temperatures in April did not cause extensive damage to the sour cherry crop in Larimer, the major producing county. However, there was some freeze damage to this crop in Delta, Mesa, and Fremont counties. Sweet cherries in Delta, the principal producing county, were damaged quite heavily by April freezes. The sweet cherry crop was also injured in some sections of Mesa County but in Garfield County the crop escaped damage. In southwestern Michigan high temperatures May 2-6 brought sour cherries into full bloom.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Based on May 1 conditions the California plum crop is forecast at 100,000 tons, 64 percent larger than last year and 24 percent above average. Weather conditions were favorable at the time of bloom, and bees were active. The resulting heavy set of fruit has made excellent and rapid growth. The set is heavy on all major varieties, and thinning is still under way in many orchards. Hail damage occurred on April 25.

The set of California prunes varies from light to heavy as the result of irregular bloom. The Imperial variety shows a heavy set. During recent weeks the crop has developed rapidly.

APRICOTS (California): The May 1 forecast of 220,000 tons is nearly two and one-half times the short 1958 crop but only 16 percent above average. A good set is reported in most districts and the warm weather has resulted in excellent size growth. The crop is clean and free from disease and insects.

AVOCADOS (California and Florida): Harvest of the California Fuerte crop was nearing completion on May 5, a little earlier than normal because of warm weather. There was some loss of fruit because of over maturity. The May 1 condition of varieties other than Fuerte is reported at 74 percent, 2 points below last year. The bulk of these varieties will be harvested during the summer months. The May 1 condition of the Florida avocado crop is reported at 44 percent, 27 points above the low-record figure of last May but 24 points below average for that date.

ALMONDS (California): The May 1 condition of California almonds is reported at 96 percent, the highest of record for that date and in sharp contrast with a year ago when 33 percent (the second lowest of record) was reported. Weather conditions have been ideal for development of the almond crop. Warm weather in March favored pollination and trees show a heavy set. Growers have been able to maintain their spray programs.

POTATOES: The production of early spring potatoes in Florida and Texas is estimated at 3,301,000 hundredweight, 1,402,000 hundredweight below the 1958 crop and 54,000 hundredweight below average. The decline of 342,000 hundredweight from the April 1 forecast is accounted for by lower yields per acre in Florida. Yield in the Hastings area is now placed at 130 hundredweight per acre, 15 hundredweight below the April 1 forecast and 25 hundredweight below 1958. In the other areas of Florida, the yield is estimated at 120 hundredweight per acre, 5 hundredweight below April 1 and 15 hundredweight below the 1958 yield. Harvesting of the important Hastings area was about at the half mark on May 1. Yields have been disappointing due mainly to the preponderance of "B" size tubers. Quality, however, is reported to be good. In the other late spring area of Florida prospects vary from poor to very good. Harvesting of the small crops of red varieties is well along in the Everglades and in the Balm section of Central Florida and was underway the first week of May in the Gainesville district. Harvesting of the white varieties around Gainesville should start around mid-May. In Texas, a light movement of red potatoes started about mid-April and became active in late April. Quality and yields are generally good.

Production of the late spring crop is forecast at 22,125,000 hundredweight, 10 percent below the 1958 revised production of 24,450,000 hundredweight and 10 percent below average. Yield per acre is indicated at 161.1 hundredweight, 14.0 hundredweight above the 1958 crop and 27.5 hundredweight above average. The late spring crop in California as previously estimated has been modified. The late spring crop as now classified is located in Fresno, Madera, Kings, Kern, Tulare, and San Mateo Counties. The acreage in Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Orange Counties, previously included, is now classified as early summer. Production of the California late spring crop (as now classified) is placed at 13,500,000 hundredweight, or 9 percent below the 1958 crop. The yield per acre, at 300 hundredweight, is 57 hundredweight above the 1958 crop, and this increase almost offset the 26 percent decline in acreage from last year. Digging in the Edison area of Kern County has been underway since mid-March and about 60 percent of the acreage in this early district was dug by May 1. Yield and quality have been excellent. Later fields in the Shafter-Wasco areas of Kern County appear in excellent condition. Digging in these areas should begin about the second full week of May. Shipment started from the western part of Arizona the last week of March and in late April from the Salt River Valley. The crop is in good condition. Limited digging in the Baldwin area of Alabama was underway on May 1, and volume shipments are expected the second full week of May. A good quality crop is expected. Harvest of potatoes in the Thibodaux and New Roads areas of Louisiana started the last week of April. Yields are good. The farm crop is late but is making good progress. The South Carolina crop made excellent progress during late April. Stands are fair except in low places where damage from rot was extensive. Development of the crop was retarded by excessive rains in March. Harvest will start in late May, but most of the crop is expected to be dug during the first half of June. The acreage in North Carolina was planted later than usual and harvest is not expected to be general until the first part of June.

Growers of early summer potatoes are expected to harvest 109,300 acres in 1959, 7 percent below the 117,300 acres harvested in 1958 and 15 percent below average. Generally, growers planted near their intentions indicated in February. The acreage in Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Orange Counties of California (previously included in the late spring classification) is placed at 9,000 acres or 2,900 less than in 1958. The plantings in all areas of California showed some decline from last year with the Chino-Ontario area of San Bernardino County showing the most drastic percentagewise cut. The acreage in all areas has been planted and vines have made excellent progress to date. In Delaware, about two-thirds of the Kent County acreage was planted by April 4 and planting was generally finished by late April. Earliest plantings were up by mid-April. In Maryland, planting of the early summer crop was finished by April 18 and by May 1, most fields were up. Planting on the Eastern Shore of Virginia was completed in early April and currently the crop is in excellent condition. Stands are quite uniform and growing nicely. Some Cobblers may be harvested in early June, but the bulk of the crop is expected to be harvested in late June and July. Cobblers this year account for about 60 percent of the acreage and Pungos about 25 percent. Two years ago, Cobblers accounted for 83 percent and Pungos less than 10 percent. The crop in the Norfolk area is also making good progress but prospects are not quite as favorable as on the Eastern Shore. The acreage in the Texas Panhandle is above earlier expectations. The bulk of the acreage is for harvest during July and August, but some is expected to be harvested after September 1. Plantings started in late March and will continue into May. Heavy frost around mid-April caused some leaf damage but no loss of acreage. Conditions around May 1 were generally favorable for crop development.

TOBACCO: The 1958 production of all types of tobacco has been revised to 1,736 million pounds. Recently available check data resulted in a 1.2 percent reduction in all tobacco from the estimate published last December. Revised estimates are based on reports from growers and dealers, sales data tabulated by the Commodity Stabilization Service, the Agricultural Marketing Service, and various State Departments of Agriculture. Marketing of the 1958 crop is practically completed, except for Maryland Type 32. Auction markets for this type opened on April 28.

The 1958 tobacco crop is valued at 1,033 million dollars. Growers received an average price of 59.5 cents per pound, 3.4 cents above 1957. The 1957 crop was valued at 936 million dollars.

Flue-cured production in 1958 is set at 1,081 million pounds, 11 percent above the 975 million pounds harvested in 1957. However, this poundage is 17 percent below the 1947-56 average of 1,309 million and the second smallest production since 1943. The 1958 crop was harvested from 639,400 acres, the lowest since 1932. The average yield for flue-cured tobacco is estimated at 1,691 pounds, 66 pounds above the previous high reached in 1956.

The 1958 Burley crop is now estimated at 466 million pounds, 3.6 percent below the December 1958 estimate. This production is the smallest since 1943 when 392 million pounds were produced. This was a "wet season" crop and leaves weighed out somewhat lighter than anticipated earlier.

However, the average yield of 1,567 pounds for 1958 is only 25 pounds below the previous year, and is 181 pounds above the 10-year average. The crop was harvested from 297,100 acres, about 3 percent under the 1957 acreage.

Production of Maryland, type 32, tobacco is now estimated at 31.4 million pounds, 7 million pounds less than produced in 1957. Final statistics on the 1958 crop will not be available until the close of the auction markets sometime around mid-July.

Fire-cured production in 1958 is placed at 43.3 million pounds, 7.2 million pounds below 1957 and the smallest crop of record dating back to 1919. The acreage of 31,100 acres is also the lowest of record. Production of dark air-cured tobacco at 18 million pounds is 4.5 million pounds below 1957 and also the lowest of record. Harvested acreage for this class of tobacco has been dropping steadily for the past nine years and at 14,300 acres in 1958, was only 52 percent of average.

Production of Pennsylvania Seedleaf and Miami Valley cigar filler types is estimated at 53.4 million pounds compared to 1957 production of 45.8 million pounds. The 1,700 pound average yield in Pennsylvania is a record high for this area. In the Miami Valley excessive rainfall led to reduced acreage and cut yields. At 805 pounds per acre the yield was the lowest since 1932.

Production of cigar-binder types in 1958 is estimated 27 million pounds, 4 percent below 1957 and the smallest crop of record. Production in the Connecticut Valley was off sharply again last year, whereas Wisconsin was up about 10 percent.

For the cigar-wrapper types production is now estimated at 16.3 million pounds in 1958, with 10.1 million in the Connecticut Valley and 6.2 in the Florida-Georgia area.

MAPLE SIRUP: Production of maple sirup in 1959 is estimated at 1,196,000 gallons, about 21 percent below the 1958 production of 1,516,000 gallons and 27 percent below the 1948-57 average.

While the number of trees tapped for the United States as a whole is down slightly from last year, several States tapped more trees in 1959 than in 1958. This was true for the New England States with the exception of Maine, and for New York and Pennsylvania where heavy snow cover in 1958 held down the number of trees tapped. The 5,049,000 trees estimated tapped in 1959 compares with 5,075,000 tapped in 1958 and the 10-year average of 6,983,000 trees.

The 1959 season was characterized by generally unfavorable weather for sap flow and in only two States - Minnesota and Maryland - was production of sirup equal to last year. The season in New England and New York opened and closed about the normal dates, but temperatures were too cold in March and too warm in April and sap runs were light and of short duration.

The same conditions generally prevailed in Pennsylvania except for the Roof Garden section of Somerset County where two fine runs in mid-March taxed the ability of producers to keep buckets emptied. Sugar bushes on the southern slopes consistently yielded better than those exposed to the north. Ohio experienced several good runs of 2 to 3 days each. In both Michigan and Wisconsin the start of the season was delayed by heavy snow and unfavorable weather conditions retarded sap flow. Some producers did not tap because of deep snow and poor runs experienced by their neighbors. Lack of moisture and deep frost were responsible for below average sap flow in Minnesota, and in the important Mille Lacs area conditions were worse than in 1958 which was a poor sirup year. In Maryland the season was shorter than normal, but short steady runs throughout the season gave a production equal to 1958.

The sugar content of the sap this year was above last year in most States and the number of gallons of sap required to make a gallon of sirup was less than in 1958. Quality of the sirup was generally good with earlier runs of light color. Some darkening of color was noted for later runs.

HAY: Stocks of hay on farms on May 1 are estimated at 25.9 million tons -- second only to the record stocks of 26.4 million tons a year earlier and 68 percent above average.

The important North Central Region held about 3/5 of the total U. S. hay stocks on May 1. Stocks for the region were 9 percent below a year earlier but 71 percent above average. The Western Region was down 23 percent from a year earlier while the Eastern and South Central Regions were up sharply.

Disappearance of hay from January 1 to May 1, 1959, amounted to 64 million tons compared with 60 million tons during the first quarter of last year and the average of about 56 million tons. Numbers of cattle on farms on January 1 were up 4 percent from a year earlier and up 10 percent from average. There were also more sheep than a year earlier and average.

Condition of hay on May 1 for the United States was reported at 83 percent compared with 90 percent last year and the average of 85 percent. Prospects appear to be about average or better for nearly all States except New England, New York, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, where perennial hay crops sustained an unusual amount of winter-kill and spring vegetative growth has been retarded by cold weather.

PASTURES: Pasture condition on May 1 was reported at 81 percent of normal -- 8 points below the unusually favorable condition of a year earlier, but 1 point above the 1948-57 average for the date. Seasonally, pasture conditions improved 1 point during April, which is about the usual change from April 1 to May 1. Early May pasture conditions largely reflected early spring soil moisture and temperature patterns. In the South Atlantic and South Central areas, pastures were providing good grass feed. Pasture feed made little progress in the West, mostly due to lack of moisture. Across the entire northern part of the country cool temperatures generally slowed grass growth. Lack of rain in the Northern Great Plains, Minnesota, and Wisconsin also limited pasture growth during April.

In the South Atlantic region, pasture feed conditions were among the most favorable of record. Pastures were late in starting in the Maryland-Virginia area, but were making good progress on May 1. Further South, pastures were furnishing excellent grazing with Florida reporting the best May 1 pasture feed condition since 1944. In the South Central region, May 1 pasture feed was above average, but below the lush feed conditions of a year ago. Kentucky pasture development was slowed by cool weather and lack of soil moisture. Elsewhere in this region, pastures were generally supplying ample feed. However, lack of moisture was affecting grass feed conditions in western Texas and southwestern Oklahoma.

In the West, pasture feed conditions deteriorated during April. Lack of rain curtailed the May 1 grass feed supply over the Central and Southern Rocky Mountain regions and in Idaho and Oregon. Washington and Montana had about the usual April temperatures but pasture feed development was slow. California dryland pastures were short and dry, but irrigated pastures were supplying excellent feed.

In the North Atlantic and East North Central parts of the country, pasture conditions were about average for May 1. Cool temperatures during April limited grass growth. Moisture conditions were generally poor, although early May rains will help in some areas. Cool weather also held back grass growth in the East North Central region. In southern Indiana and Illinois, where grass feed develops early, lack of moisture slowed pasture development. Pasture prospects were good in Michigan, but parts of Wisconsin need rain to provide usual spring grass feed.

May 1 pasture feed prospects for parts of the West North Central regions were not too bright on May 1. Through April, pastures in the Dakotas and Minnesota were slow in starting due to continued dry weather. Pasture conditions in the Dakotas were the lowest for May 1 since 1937. However, widespread rains in early May over this section should bring improvement. In other States in this area, pasture conditions were favorable for May 1.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms during April totaled 11,171 million pounds -- fractionally below the same month last year, but 5 percent above the 1948-57 average. The seasonal increase from March to April this year was about the same as a year earlier, but was less than usual for the period. Production this April represented an equivalent of 2.11 pounds of milk available daily for every person in the United States. This was 2 percent less than in April 1958 and was 6 percent below the 10-year average for the month. Cumulative milk production during the first 4 months of 1959 totaled 40.9 billion pounds as compared with 41.0 billion pounds produced in January-April 1958.

New highs in milk production for April were indicated in 6 of the 36 States where monthly estimates are available. On the other hand, milk production was below April 1958 in 18 States, and the smallest on record for the month in 7. Wisconsin was the leading milk producer in April with 1,664 million pounds. Other States in order of importance were Minnesota with 996 million pounds; New York, 902 million; California, 684 million; and Pennsylvania, 601 million pounds--all except New York recording new highs for the month.

Crop correspondents reported that milk cows in their herds produced an average of 23.23 pounds of milk per cow on May 1 -- almost a pound or 4 percent above last year's previous peak. Milk production per cow was at record levels in all sections of the country. Compared with May 1, 1958, increases by regions varied from 2 percent in both the North Atlantic and South Central to 6 percent in the West. For the country as a whole, milk production per cow advanced 7 percent from the April 1 daily rate -- about the same as for both a year earlier and the average seasonal change for this period.

According to crop correspondents' reports, 78.9 percent of their milk cows were milked on May 1, compared with the previous record high of 78.4 percent last year and the 10-year average of 75.0 percent. The proportion of cows milked on May 1 was above average in all regions and was above last year in all regions except the South Central. Compared with April 1, the percentage of cows milked increased seasonally in all sections of the country.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States, April 1958 1/

(In million of pounds)

April : : : : : April : : : : :									
State	average:	April:	March:	April:	State	average:	April:	March:	April
	:1948-57:	1958:	1959:	1959:		:1948-57:	1958:	1959:	1959:
N.Y.	: 856	914	885	902:	Ga.	: 105	106	99	106
N.J.	: 100	102	101	102:	Ky.	: 202	216	187	216
Pa.	: 526	596	595	601:	Tenn.	: 206	207	171	200
Ohio	: 460	442	434	436:	Ala.	: 110	99	86	98
Ind.	: 314	311	293	299:	Miss.	: 136	129	109	129
Ill.	: 448	439	412	413:	Ark.	: 110	95	80	93
Mich.	: 462	468	445	474:	Okla.	: 165	143	123	136
Wis.	: 1,499	1,659	1,606	1,664:	Texas	: 291	272	265	254
Minn.	: 840	962	1,006	996:	Mont.	: 45	42	38	40
Iowa	: 524	556	528	545:	Idaho	: 120	140	133	143
Mo.	: 350	324	290	329:	Wyo.	: 19	18	15	16
N.Dak.	: 153	156	163	164:	Colo.	: 80	75	71	76
S.Dak.	: 120	127	127	128:	Utah	: 60	63	66	66
Nebr.	: 202	186	175	183:	Wash.	: 157	167	155	168
Kans.	: 222	185	176	182:	Oreg.	: 114	107	89	106
Md.	: 116	127	123	125:	Calif.	: 594	653	660	684
Va.	: 160	169	159	167:	Other :				
W.Va.	: 65	67	58	62:	States:	562	654	553	663
N.C.	: 140	147	141	151:					
S.C.	: 52	54	50	54:	U.S.	: 10,685	11,177	10,667	11,171
<u>1/</u> Monthly data for other States not yet available.									

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,797 million eggs during April--5 percent more than in April 1958. All regions showed increases over last year. Increases were 10 percent in the South Atlantic region, 8 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the West, 5 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the West North Central, and 3 percent in the North Atlantic States. Total egg production January through April 1959 was 6 percent above the same period last year.

The rate of egg production per layer in April was 19.1 eggs, compared with 18.6 eggs during April 1958. This was an increase of 3 percent and a record high for the month. All regions of the country showed increases. Increases were 3 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central, South Atlantic, and the West, and 2 percent in the West North Central and South Central States. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 4 months of 1959 was 71 eggs, compared with 68 last year.

Laying flocks averaged 303,476,000 layers during April, compared with 295,321,000 in April 1958--an increase of 3 percent. There were increases in all regions except the North Atlantic States where there was a decrease of 1 percent. Increases were 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the West, 2 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the West North Central States.

The number of layers on May 1, 1959, totaled 298,337,000, compared with 290,188,000 on May 1 last year--an increase of 3 percent. There were increases in all regions except the North Atlantic where numbers were down 2 percent. Increases were 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the West, and 2 percent in the North Central States.

The rate of lay on May 1, 1959, was 64.0 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 63.3 on May 1 last year--an increase of 1 percent. All regions showed increases of 1 percent except the West where the increase was 3 percent.

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age and Eggs Laid
per 100 layers on Farms, May 1

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E. North : Central	: W. North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age on Farms, May 1							
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1948-57 (Av.)	49,544	60,595	87,550	30,484	50,491	33,343	312,006
1958	49,731	55,252	77,965	30,885	40,644	35,711	290,188
1959	48,900	56,294	79,903	33,009	43,063	37,168	298,337

Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, May 1

	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1948-57(Av.)	59.4	61.3	63.6	58.4	58.6	61.7	60.9
1958	61.3	63.9	65.8	62.0	60.7	63.7	63.3
1959	61.9	64.5	66.3	62.6	61.1	65.6	64.0

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-April averaged 28.1 cents a dozen, compared with 34.1 cents a month earlier and 38.5 cents in mid-April 1958. The sharp egg price decline that occurred during the last half of March continued during the first two weeks of April. Shell egg prices during the week ending April 22 were generally unchanged from the previous week. The price trend was irregular during the week ending April 29. Early during the week ending April 29, prices were well maintained in anticipation of Government purchases, but by the end of the week egg prices worked lower.

Producers received an average of 15.9 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-April, compared with 16.8 cents a month earlier and 19.2 cents in mid-April 1958.

The mid-April price this year was the lowest for the month since 1940. Farm chickens averaged 12.6 cents per pound and commercial broilers averaged 16.3 cents, compared with 17.0 cents for farm chickens and 19.4 cents for commercial broilers in mid-April 1958. During the first week in April, prices on ready-to-cook birds rose from 1.5 to 2.0 cents per pound with prices in producing areas holding steady at 16 cents per pound live weight at the farm in the Southeast. At the close of the month, prices in the producing areas were unsettled and in some Southern areas were back to 15 cents per pound live weight at the farm. The supply of hens was ample for the fair demand. The demand for caponettes during April was good, with prices well maintained. There was a price advance of 2.0 to 3.0 cents per pound around the middle of the month at the midwestern markets.

Turkey prices in mid-April averaged 23.0 cents per pound live weight, compared with 23.6 cents from a month earlier and 26.7 cents in mid-April 1958. Trading in turkeys during April was light. Supplies were ample. Most sales were in small lots for immediate needs. Heavy toms were held with confidence. Few breeders were marketed during the month.

The cost of the U. S. farm poultry ration in mid-April was \$3.44 per 100 pounds, up 4.0 cents from a month earlier, but 3.0 cents less per 100 pounds than a year earlier. The average cost of the broiler growing mash was \$4.93 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.90 a month earlier and \$4.97 on April 15, 1958. Cost of the turkey growing mash was \$4.90 per 100 pounds -- down 2.0 cents from a month earlier and down 3.0 cents per 100 pounds from April 15, 1958. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, broiler-feed, and turkey-feed price relationships were less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average	1958	harvest	1948-57	1958	cated	1948-57	1958	cated
	1948-57		1959			1959			1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	378	267	280	29.3	34.5	32.0	10,957	9,212	8,960
N.J.	70	52	50	26.2	34.0	28.0	1,778	1,768	1,400
Pa.	771	564	530	24.0	30.0	25.0	18,187	16,920	13,250
Ohio	1,962	1,495	1,360	24.6	31.0	25.0	48,335	46,345	34,000
Ind.	1,462	1,281	1,268	24.8	32.0	30.0	35,830	40,992	38,040
Ill.	1,728	1,720	1,668	25.6	31.5	29.0	44,206	54,180	48,372
Mich.	1,202	1,100	1,133	27.6	38.0	29.0	32,935	41,800	32,857
Wis.	28	29	34	24.9	35.0	27.5	700	1,015	935
Minn.	55	31	32	20.5	31.0	16.0	1,103	961	512
Iowa	171	150	156	21.8	35.0	30.0	3,670	5,250	4,680
Mo.	1,501	1,446	1,605	23.6	28.0	28.0	35,537	40,488	44,940
S.Dak.	326	500	435	16.2	34.5	14.0	5,384	17,250	6,090
Nebr.	3,672	3,435	3,263	20.7	33.0	28.0	75,137	113,355	91,364
Kans.	10,884	10,591	10,591	15.6	27.5	22.0	169,289	291,252	233,002
Del.	48	28	28	21.6	25.5	27.0	972	714	756
Md.	242	166	173	21.6	25.5	23.0	5,038	4,233	3,979
Va.	340	237	282	21.6	26.0	27.0	7,184	6,162	7,614
W.Va.	54	28	25	21.0	27.5	24.0	1,111	770	600
N.C.	374	324	418	19.6	23.5	25.0	7,326	7,614	10,450
S.C.	169	142	192	17.6	22.0	23.0	2,971	3,124	4,416
Ga.	126	71	102	16.7	23.0	23.0	2,099	1,633	2,346
Ky.	245	168	185	19.7	23.5	22.0	4,761	3,948	4,070
Tenn.	239	133	170	17.1	20.0	21.0	4,046	2,660	3,570
Ala.	36	100	62	19.0	23.0	22.0	707	2,300	1,364
Miss.	32	112	43	23.2	17.0	22.0	731	1,904	946
Ark.	62	117	152	19.3	20.0	24.0	1,295	2,340	3,648
La.	1/ 45	42	55	1/ 19.3	16.0	20.0	1/ 806	672	1,100
Okla.	4,924	4,440	4,396	12.8	26.0	18.0	64,925	115,440	79,128
Texas	3,136	3,320	3,220	10.9	22.0	15.0	35,358	73,040	48,300
Mont.	1,540	2,347	1,807	21.8	27.0	24.0	34,091	63,369	43,368
Idaho	776	672	685	25.4	30.5	28.0	19,402	20,496	19,180
Wyo.	262	260	231	18.0	28.0	23.0	4,734	7,280	5,313
Colo.	2,204	2,715	2,688	15.8	25.5	23.0	35,421	69,232	61,824
N.Mex.	192	191	178	8.0	19.5	15.0	1,652	3,724	2,670
Ariz.	31	122	98	27.5	32.0	32.0	903	3,904	3,136
Utah	300	209	180	16.5	14.5	16.0	4,942	3,030	2,880
Nev.	4	6	5	27.7	37.0	31.0	109	222	155
Wash.	2,010	1,834	1,797	29.7	37.0	33.0	59,207	67,858	59,301
Oreg.	779	723	723	28.7	35.0	30.0	22,205	25,305	21,690
Calif.	527	371	356	19.8	22.0	18.0	10,305	8,162	6,408
U. S.	42,874	41,539	40,656	19.2	28.4	23.5	814,784	1,179,924	956,614

1/ Short-time average.

State	RYE			PASTURE		
	Condition May 1			Condition May 1		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	--	--	--	91	97	94
N.H.	--	--	--	91	97	84
Vt.	--	--	--	90	97	89
Mass.	--	--	--	94	97	82
R.I.	--	--	--	91	85	87
Conn.	--	--	--	90	95	90
N.Y.	91	95	85	86	91	84
N.J.	90	90	89	85	86	85
Pa.	90	92	85	87	89	86
Ohio	90	92	79	87	90	83
Ind.	90	90	88	87	89	88
Ill.	91	92	87	85	88	88
Mich.	93	97	93	88	93	91
Wis.	91	91	88	86	88	80
Minn.	90	93	80	84	87	65
Iowa	87	94	87	81	91	85
Mo.	87	88	88	77	83	82
N.Dak.	84	92	70	74	80	54
S.Dak.	85	98	65	79	89	55
Nebr.	83	97	87	78	92	86
Kans.	76	96	92	73	88	86
Del.	91	88	92	86	89	90
Md.	90	89	92	86	89	87
Va.	90	85	91	86	86	89
W.Va.	--	--	--	81	83	81
N.C.	86	83	89	85	88	92
S.C.	80	80	85	81	83	86
Ga.	81	83	88	80	84	86
Fla.	--	--	--	76	79	86
Ky.	88	84	84	84	88	86
Tenn.	86	89	88	85	92	89
Ala.	--	--	--	82	86	85
Miss.	--	--	--	83	82	85
Ark.	--	--	--	82	87	85
La.	--	--	--	83	84	84
Okla.	71	92	79	70	90	78
Texas	62	91	56	67	92	76
Mont.	83	94	80	79	86	77
Idaho	94	96	89	86	94	86
Wyo.	81	92	82	78	94	84
Colo.	76	98	94	71	89	85
N.Mex.	64	97	69	64	88	66
Ariz.	--	--	--	80	94	83
Utah	86	88	79	83	89	80
Nev.	--	--	--	84	94	77
Wash.	84	99	87	79	94	86
Oreg.	90	96	86	85	95	85
Calif.	86	92	80	79	94	66
U. S.	86	92	84	80	89	81

State	HAY			ALL HAY		
	Condition May 1			Stocks on farms May 1		
	Average	1958	1959	Average	1958	1959
	1948-57			1948-57		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	tons	tons	tons
Maine	91	98	92	125	95	92
N.H.	91	97	84	42	37	50
Vt.	93	98	91	144	104	157
Mass.	93	97	83	48	30	72
R.I.	91	84	85	4	2	6
Conn.	92	95	85	41	26	75
N.Y.	88	93	84	681	708	1,054
N.J.	86	85	85	58	47	124
Pa.	89	90	88	503	443	842
Ohio	88	91	83	450	482	657
Ind.	88	91	88	377	439	514
Ill.	85	90	89	811	1,013	1,270
Mich.	90	93	91	598	815	572
Wis. 1/	88	91	86	1,494	2,147	1,688
Minn. 1/	86	89	68	860	1,330	1,066
Iowa	82	93	86	1,128	2,030	2,256
Mo.	81	89	86	680	1,013	1,411
N.Dak. 1/	79	84	59	700	1,122	841
S.Dak. 1/	83	92	60	718	2,846	1,868
Nebr. 1/	82	95	90	726	2,303	1,883
Kans.	79	94	89	370	1,294	1,243
Del.	88	87	91	11	3	17
Md.	87	90	88	80	53	198
Va.	87	88	90	208	121	427
W.Va.	84	86	84	150	126	256
N.C.	85	85	90	252	181	293
S.C.	79	79	85	116	80	127
Ga.	80	82	86	156	55	135
Fla.	78	83	86	26	33	42
Ky.	85	88	86	334	402	579
Tenn.	84	90	89	286	288	517
Ala.	79	82	80	140	76	171
Miss.	80	82	80	134	94	189
Ark.	79	85	85	150	178	238
La.	82	81	81	44	86	97
Okla.	71	90	74	183	446	408
Texas	73	87	73	250	636	473
Mont. 1/	85	90	86	500	838	599
Idaho 1/	90	94	90	302	684	499
Wyo. 1/	84	93	86	212	539	382
Colo. 1/	84	92	92	308	750	578
N.Mex. 1/	82	92	86	47	113	121
Ariz.	88	95	92	76	244	187
Utah 1/	89	91	85	174	430	337
Nev. 1/	86	92	84	101	200	142
Wash. 1/	86	94	89	172	469	280
Oreg. 1/	89	93	83	214	474	321
Calif. 1/	84	86	80	262	444	522
U. S.	85	90	83	15,446	26,369	25,876
1/ Tame hay condition.						

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1957 AND 1958 (Revised)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds
Mass.	3,300	2,500	1,756	1,550	5,796	3,875
Conn.	8,900	8,000	1,600	1,438	14,316	11,459
Pa.	29,000	30,000	1,420	1,700	41,180	51,000
Ohio	13,000	11,800	1,469	1,256	19,095	14,823
Ind.	7,000	7,000	1,580	1,510	11,060	10,570
Wis.	11,600	13,000	1,709	1,676	19,824	21,788
Mo.	2,900	2,600	1,565	1,225	4,538	3,185
Md.	37,000	34,000	1,040	925	38,480	31,450
Va.	86,900	83,600	1,503	1,617	130,610	137,678
W.Va.	2,300	2,200	1,425	1,385	3,278	3,047
N.C.	452,600	438,300	1,480	1,724	669,740	755,455
S.C.	78,000	76,000	1,650	1,725	128,700	131,100
Ga.	64,100	59,100	1,289	1,540	82,645	91,018
Fla.	15,500	15,000	1,363	1,421	21,130	21,320
Ky.	230,000	220,200	1,531	1,482	352,140	326,348
Tenn.	79,200	73,800	1,572	1,647	124,485	121,554
Ala.	2/ 330	2/ 260	1,125	1,485	371	386
La.	2/ 240	2/ 220	650	675	156	148
U. S.	1,121,800	1,077,600	1,486	1,611	1,667,544	1,736,204

State	Season average price per pound received by farmers		Value of production	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Cents	Cents	dollars	dollars
Mass.	129.0	155.0	7,458	6,023
Conn.	144.0	165.0	20,678	18,909
Pa.	20.5	28.0	8,442	14,280
Ohio	49.2	58.3	9,393	8,637
Ind.	60.6	64.2	6,702	6,786
Wis.	32.6	34.8	6,457	7,592
Mo.	55.6	63.8	2,523	2,032
Md.	44.9	1/	17,278	14,121
Va.	51.0	57.2	66,652	78,708
W.Va.	54.0	63.3	1,770	1,929
N.C.	55.2	58.1	369,515	439,285
S.C.	59.7	59.9	76,834	78,529
Ga.	58.3	59.4	48,204	54,060
Fla.	92.9	85.1	19,632	18,150
Ky.	58.9	64.3	207,337	209,788
Tenn.	53.7	60.4	66,805	73,437
Ala.	53.5	57.5	198	222
La.	73.0	73.0	114	108
U. S.	56.1	59.5	935,922	1,032,526

1/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price; evaluated at 1958 crop average price.

2/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1957 AND 1958 (Revised)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price: per lb. received:		Value of production	
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
		Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	Cents	Cents	dollars	dollars
Class 1, Flue-cured:											
Va.	11	67,000	65,000	1,470	1,640	98,490	106,600	51.2	57.9	50,427	61,721
N.C.	11	170,000	163,000	1,355	1,570	230,350	255,910	53.8	57.6	123,928	147,404
Total Old Belt		237,000	228,000	1,388	1,590	328,840	362,510	53.0	57.7	174,355	209,125
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	218,000	213,000	1,535	1,825	334,630	388,725	54.8	57.7	183,377	224,294
N.C.	13	55,000	53,000	1,560	1,740	85,900	92,220	59.6	60.3	51,137	55,609
S.C.	13	78,000	76,000	1,650	1,725	128,700	131,100	59.7	59.9	76,834	78,529
Total S.C. Belt		133,000	129,000	1,613	1,731	214,500	223,320	59.7	60.1	127,971	134,138
Ga.	14	63,000	58,000	1,290	1,545	81,270	89,610	56.1	57.5	45,592	51,526
Fia.	14	11,400	11,100	1,350	1,485	15,390	16,484	56.7	57.3	8,726	9,445
Ala.	14	1/330	1/260	1,125	1,485	371	386	53.5	57.5	198	222
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	74,700	69,400	1,298	1,535	97,031	106,480	56.2	57.5	54,516	61,193
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	662,700	639,400	1,471	1,690	975,001	1,081,035	55.4	58.2	540,219	628,750
Class 2, Fire-cured:											
Total Va. Belt											
Ky.	21	6,900	6,800	1,245	1,385	8,590	9,418	38.7	36.9	3,324	3,475
Tenn.	22	6,700	5,500	1,365	1,180	9,146	6,490	36.5	36.0	3,338	2,336
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	15,500	12,800	1,575	1,555	24,412	19,904	36.9	39.2	9,008	7,008
Ky.	23	22,200	18,300	1,512	1,442	33,558	26,394	36.8	38.4	12,346	10,138
Tenn.	23	6,100	5,000	1,100	1,220	6,710	6,100	35.3	37.1	2,369	2,263
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,400	1,000	1,170	1,360	1,638	1,360	32.5	36.3	532	494
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	7,500	6,000	1,113	1,243	8,348	7,460	34.8	37.0	2,901	2,757
Class 3, Air-cured:											
3A Light Air-cured											
Ohio	31	9,400	8,800	1,545	1,410	14,523	12,408	57.5	64.9	8,351	8,053
Ind.	31	7,000	7,000	1,580	1,510	11,060	10,570	60.6	64.2	6,702	6,786
Mo.	31	2,900	2,600	1,565	1,225	4,538	3,185	55.6	63.8	2,523	2,032
Va.	31	10,400	10,200	2,005	1,940	20,852	19,788	57.5	64.8	11,990	12,823
W.Va.	31	2,300	2,200	1,425	1,385	3,278	3,047	54.0	63.3	1,770	1,929
N.C.	31	9,600	9,300	1,975	2,000	18,960	18,600	58.4	64.4	11,073	11,978
Ky.	31	205,000	199,000	1,560	1,510	319,800	300,490	61.2	66.6	195,718	200,126
Tenn.	31	60,000	58,000	1,585	1,680	95,100	97,440	58.9	65.7	56,014	64,018
Total Burley Belt	31	306,600	297,100	1,592	1,567	488,111	465,528	60.3	66.1	294,141	307,745
Total Southern Md. Belt	32	37,000	34,000	1,040	925	38,480	31,450	44.9	2/	17,278	14,121
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	343,600	331,100	1,533	1,501	526,591	496,978	59.1	64.8	311,419	321,866

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1957 AND 1958 (Revised)-Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
		Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	Cents	Cents	dollars	dollars
3B Dark Air-cured:											
Ky.	35	7,500	6,600	1,405	1,330	10,538	8,778	36.7	38.9	3,867	3,415
Tenn.	35	2,300	2,000	1,450	1,425	3,335	2,850	37.5	39.4	1,251	1,123
Total One Sucker	35	9,800	8,600	1,416	1,352	13,873	11,628	36.9	39.0	5,118	4,538
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	4,700	4,100	1,265	1,095	5,946	4,490	34.4	36.7	2,045	1,648
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	2,600	1,600	1,030	1,179	2,678	1,872	34.0	36.8	911	589
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	17,100	14,300	1,316	1,258	22,497	17,990	35.9	38.2	8,074	6,875
Class 4, Cigar Filler:											
Total Pa. Seedleaf	41	29,000	30,000	1,420	1,700	41,180	51,000	20.5	28.0	8,442	14,280
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	3,600	3,000	1,270	1,805	4,572	2,415	22.8	24.2	1,042	584
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	32,600	33,000	1,403	1,619	45,752	53,415	20.7	27.8	9,484	14,864
Class 5, Cigar Binder:											
Conn. (Conn. Valley Broadleaf)	51	2,800	1,900	1,820	1,810	5,096	3,439	50.0	54.0	2,548	1,857
Mass.	52	1,300	700	2,120	2,090	2,756	1,463	44.5	49.0	1,226	717
Conn.	52	1/250	1/170	1,950	2,060	488	350	47.0	51.0	229	178
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,500	900	2,093	2,084	3,244	1,813	44.9	49.4	1,455	895
Total Southern Wis.	54	4,400	5,200	1,740	1,700	7,656	8,840	31.1	35.2	2,381	3,112
Total Northern Wis.	55	7,200	7,800	1,690	1,660	12,168	12,948	33.5	34.6	4,076	4,480
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-55	15,900	15,800	1,766	1,715	28,164	27,040	37.1	38.3	10,460	10,344
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:											
Mass.	61	2,000	1,800	1,520	1,340	3,040	2,412	205.0	220.0	6,232	5,306
Conn.	61	5,900	5,900	1,480	1,300	8,732	7,670	205.0	220.0	17,901	16,874
Total, Conn. Valley Shade-grown:	61	7,900	7,700	1,490	1,309	11,772	10,082	205.0	220.0	24,133	22,180
Ga.	62	1,100	1,100	1,250	1,280	1,375	1,408	190.0	180.0	2,612	2,534
Fla.	62	4,100	3,900	1,400	1,240	5,740	4,836	190.0	180.0	10,906	8,705
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	5,200	5,000	1,368	1,249	7,115	6,244	190.0	180.0	13,518	11,239
Total, Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,100	12,700	1,442	1,286	18,887	16,326	199.0	205.0	37,651	33,419
Total, All Cigar Types	41-62	61,600	61,500	1,505	1,574	92,803	96,781	62.1	60.6	57,595	58,627
Class 7, Miscellaneous:											
Total La. Perique	72	1/240	1/220	650	675	156	148	73.0	73.0	114	108
UNITED STATES	All	1,121,800	1,077,600	1,486	1,611	1,667,544	1,736,204	56.1	59.5	935,992	1,032,596

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States totals.

CITRUS FRUITS							
Crop and State	1,000 boxes 17			Equivalent tons			
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated: 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	
ORANGES:							
Early, Midseason, & Navel Varieties 2/							
Calif.	15,064	9,100	17,000	580,000	350,000	654,000	
Fla., All	42,750	52,700	47,100	1,923,800	2,371,500	2,120,000	
Temple	1,720	1,500	3,200	77,400	67,500	144,000	
Other	41,030	51,200	43,900	1,846,400	2,304,000	1,976,000	
Texas	1,364	1,450	1,650	61,460	65,200	74,200	
Ariz.	492	490	300	18,910	18,900	11,600	
La.	196	205	220	8,794	9,220	9,900	
Total Above							
Varieties	59,866	63,945	66,270	2,592,964	2,814,820	2,869,700	
VALENCIA:							
Calif.	24,980	14,000	21,000	961,700	539,000	808,000	
Fla.	32,950	29,800	35,000	1,482,900	1,341,000	1,575,000	
Texas	632	550	650	28,410	24,800	29,200	
Ariz.	533	760	400	20,520	29,300	15,400	
Total							
Valencia	59,094	45,110	57,050	2,493,530	1,934,100	2,427,600	
ALL ORANGES:							
Calif.	40,044	23,100	38,000	1,541,700	889,000	1,462,000	
Fla.	75,700	82,500	82,100	3,406,700	3,712,500	3,695,000	
Texas	1,996	2,000	2,300	89,870	90,000	103,400	
Ariz.	1,024	1,250	700	39,430	48,200	27,000	
La.	196	205	220	8,794	9,220	9,900	
Total, All							
Oranges	118,960	109,055	123,320	5,086,494	4,748,920	5,297,300	
TANGERINES:							
Fla.	4,720	2,100	4,500	212,400	94,500	202,000	
Total, Oranges & Tangerines	123,680	111,155	127,820	5,298,894	4,843,420	5,499,300	
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Fla., All	34,160	31,100	35,000	1,366,400	1,244,000	1,400,000	
Seedless	17,590	17,600	19,000	703,600	704,000	760,000	
Other	16,570	13,500	16,000	662,800	540,000	640,000	
Texas	5,770	3,500	4,200	230,800	140,000	168,000	
Ariz.	2,626	2,780	2,000	85,260	90,400	65,000	
Calif., All	2,427	2,400	2,200	81,160	80,000	73,800	
Desert Valleys	905	1,100	700	29,410	35,800	22,800	
Other areas	1,522	1,300	1,500	51,750	44,200	51,000	
Total							
Grapefruit	44,983	39,780	43,400	1,763,620	1,554,400	1,706,800	
LEMONS:							
Calif.	13,266	16,900	16,500	523,900	668,000	652,000	
LIMES:							
Fla.	304	350	190	12,160	14,000	7,600	
May 1 forecast of 1959 Florida limes			300			12,000	
TANGELOS:							
Fla.	3/ 278	350	300	3/12,300	15,800	13,500	

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested - or harvested but not utilized - on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows—Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs.

2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/				
	Average 1948-57	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.C.	1,050	950	1,500	1,350	1,200
S.C.	2,931	4,350	4,400	2/ 5,300	5,000
Ga.	2,101	1,600	1,825	2/ 4,000	3,400
Ala.	508	600	425	960	1,040
Miss.	334	447	268	443	420
Ark.	1,452	2,250	1,100	2,100	1,850
La.	74	80	125	145	120
Okla.	233	200	30	350	170
Texas	625	575	790	1,100	850
9 States	9,308	11,052	10,463	15,748	14,050

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1956-Arkansas, 195; 1957-Georgia, 30; 1958-Georgia, 175; Arkansas, 66.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1958-South Carolina, 140; Georgia, 50.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition May 1		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>PEACHES:</u>			
California, all	83	74	95
Clingstone	84	75	97
Freestone	82	72	92
<u>PEARS:</u>			
California, all	81	65	84
Bartlett	82	65	85
Other	78	65	78
<u>CHERRIES-SWEET:</u>			
Washington	64	93	85
Oregon	77	87	86
<u>CHERRIES-SOUR:</u>			
Washington	82	80	85
Oregon	88	88	91
<u>OTHER CROPS:</u>			
California			
Prunes	74	60	76
Almonds	1/ 60	33	96
Florida			
Avocados	68	17	44
1/ 1948-55 average.			

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, CHERRIES, AND PLUMS

Crop	Production				
	Average	1956	1957	1958	Indicated
	1948-57				1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots	190,300	186,000	167,000	90,000	220,000
Cherries, sweet	30,720	34,300	30,900	12,200	14,000
Plums	80,600	<u>1</u> /100,000	<u>1</u> / 81,000	61,000	100,000

1/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1956-4,000, 1957-3,000.

MAPLE SIRUP

State	Trees tapped			Sirup made <u>1</u> /			Price		Value	
	Average:	1958	1959	Average:	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1948-57			1948-57						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000
	trees	trees	trees	gallons	gallons	gallons	Dollars	Dollars	dollars	dollars
Maine	108	73	67	18	15	12	5.60	5.95	84	71
N.H.	235	178	187	54	54	45	5.40	5.70	292	256
Vt.	2,934	1,954	1,993	674	567	405	4.10	4.70	2,325	1,904
Mass.	145	106	116	45	44	37	4.80	5.15	211	191
N.Y.	1,880	1,385	1,413	434	401	344	4.25	4.45	1,704	1,531
Pa.	375	289	295	99	93	90	4.55	4.45	423	400
Ohio	458	323	300	131	124	118	5.40	5.30	670	625
Mich.	407	287	264	85	86	51	5.40	5.50	464	280
Wis.	340	416	354	82	117	79	4.75	4.90	556	387
Minn.	72	42	38	12	5	5	5.30	6.25	26	31
Md.	28	22	22	14	10	10	4.10	4.10	41	41
U. S.	6,983	5,075	5,049	1,648	1,516	1,196	4.48	4.79	6,796	5,717

1/ Includes sirup later made into sugar. Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average:	1958	Ind.	Average:	1958	Ind.	Average:	1958	Ind.
	1949-57:	1958	1959	1949-57:	1958	1959	1949-57:	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
WINTER:									
Florida	12.9	13.5	12.0	160	96	150	2,055	1,296	1,800
California	13.4	21.0	14.3	155	175	145	2,048	3,675	2,074
Total	26.3	34.5	26.3	156.2	144.1	147.3	4,103	4,971	3,874
EARLY SPRING:									
Florida-Hastings:	17.0	25.5	21.5	160	155	130	2,732	1/3,952	2,795
-Other	4.4	5.4	3.8	106	135	120	475	1/729	456
Texas	3.3	.3	.5	46	75	100	148	22	50
Total	24.8	31.2	25.8	134.8	150.7	127.9	3,355	4,703	3,301
LATE SPRING:									
North Carolina									
8 N.E. Counties 2/	14.5	15.9	13.2	124	129	130	1,785	2,055	1,716
Other Counties 2/	11.8	7.1	6.9	73	83	80	870	590	552
South Carolina	10.8	6.5	6.0	82	75	90	875	488	540
Georgia	3.0	2.0	1.7	59	58	59	178	116	100
Alabama-Baldwin	18.2	17.0	12.0	97	130	120	1,801	2,210	1,440
-Other	12.1	9.4	8.5	46	48	50	558	451	425
Mississippi	10.9	9.0	9.0	40	45	47	437	405	423
Arkansas	14.3	8.5	8.0	50	50	55	708	425	440
Louisiana	11.0	6.8	6.6	42	45	50	456	306	330
Oklahoma	6.1	4.6	4.6	49	61	50	302	281	230
Texas	11.1	8.7	7.8	45	57	55	498	496	429
Arizona	4.8	9.6	8.0	231	185	250	1,124	1,776	2,000
California 3/	56.7	61.1	45.0	265	243	300	14,949	14,851	13,500
Total	185.4	166.2	137.3	133.6	147.1	161.1	24,540	24,450	22,125
EARLY SUMMER:									
Missouri	12.0	9.0	8.5	64	80	June 10	773	720	June 10
Kansas	4.5	3.3	2.5	53	107	"	247	353	"
Delaware	6.5	11.0	10.5	146	190	"	1,033	2,090	"
Maryland	3.9	2.9	2.7	98	120	"	383	348	"
Virginia-Eastern:									
Shore	20.4	21.0	20.0	124	130	"	2,545	1/2,730	"
-Norfolk:	3.9	2.3	1.9	100	85	"	395	196	"
-Other	8.3	7.0	6.0	64	67	"	533	469	"
North Carolina	13.0	9.0	8.8	63	80	"	820	720	"
Georgia	3.7	2.8	2.4	36	38	"	134	106	"
Kentucky	18.7	13.7	13.0	57	65	"	1,056	890	"
Tennessee	18.2	12.0	12.0	57	55	"	1,037	660	"
Texas	6.3	11.4	12.0	142	155	"	867	1,767	"
California 3/	9.2	11.9	9.0	264	255	"	2,394	3,034	"
Total	128.6	117.3	109.3	95.7	120.1	"	12,217	14,083	"

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Early Spring, Florida-Hastings Area, 312; Florida-Other, 83; Early Summer, Virginia, Eastern Shore, 136.

2/ North Carolina - 8 Northeastern Counties - Beaufort, Camden, Carteret, Currituck, Hyde, Pamlico, Pasquotank and Tyrell. Other Counties - other coastal plain counties.

3/ The crop in Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Orange Counties, formerly classified as Late Spring, is in the Early Summer estimate.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS

MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			Percent of milk cows milked		
	May 1, av. 1948-57	May 1, 1958	May 1, 1959	May 1, av. 1948-57	May 1, 1958	May 1, 1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	18.3	23.4	24.2	80.4	85.0	85.1
N.H.	19.8	24.8	24.2	81.6	84.8	84.3
Vt.	20.9	23.7	25.1	86.7	87.9	89.2
Mass.	22.0	25.1	25.4	83.8	85.0	84.2
Conn.	22.3	28.0	28.7	83.6	85.2	87.0
N.Y.	24.7	27.0	27.9	84.8	86.4	87.0
N.J.	24.5	26.9	27.9	83.3	84.4	83.5
Pa.	22.8	25.9	26.6	83.5	84.8	85.2
N.Atl.	23.07	26.20	26.74	83.8	85.4	85.7
Ohio	20.9	25.1	24.9	78.5	83.3	82.5
Ind.	19.6	22.8	23.9	75.9	79.7	81.0
Ill.	20.6	22.9	23.6	74.3	76.9	77.3
Mich.	23.0	25.9	27.3	84.3	85.2	87.2
Wis.	23.9	26.9	28.0	85.6	87.6	88.8
E.N.Cent.	22.51	25.82	26.58	81.8	84.8	85.3
Minn.	24.3	26.9	28.4	84.3	87.2	88.3
Iowa	20.2	24.0	25.4	73.3	78.5	79.5
Mo.	15.5	17.0	18.2	66.2	67.5	72.0
N.Dak.	18.4	21.1	24.1	71.4	73.5	78.1
S.Dak.	16.7	20.3	21.8	67.3	73.8	75.7
Nebr.	19.3	20.9	21.7	72.6	72.6	72.6
Kans.	18.8	20.3	20.9	72.0	73.1	73.4
W.N.Cent.	19.64	22.51	23.67	73.8	77.2	78.7
Md.	20.6	23.0	23.4	78.7	79.0	77.5
Va.	17.7	21.4	21.1	71.4	74.4	75.4
W.Va.	13.8	18.1	17.1	66.8	71.0	70.1
N.C.	15.8	17.5	19.1	72.4	76.0	75.7
S.C.	13.5	15.0	14.9	68.8	68.9	71.8
Ga.	11.5	13.7	14.8	60.3	62.5	65.4
S.Atl.	15.73	18.63	19.45	69.3	76.0	76.6
Ky.	14.7	16.6	16.7	66.8	68.1	67.0
Tenn.	13.9	15.9	15.9	68.6	70.7	69.2
Ala.	10.6	10.7	10.7	58.4	56.2	55.1
Miss.	9.5	10.5	10.5	58.8	59.4	62.4
Ark.	11.3	13.7	14.1	58.4	64.2	61.3
La.	8.7	10.0	10.3	47.6	59.6	58.7
Okla.	14.1	16.8	16.1	63.0	67.8	68.7
Texas	10.5	12.3	12.0	56.9	57.7	54.7
S.Cent.	12.44	14.74	15.00	61.7	64.9	64.4
Mont.	18.3	21.9	21.3	68.6	71.0	73.1
Idaho	22.7	25.6	25.6	79.3	80.5	83.6
Wyo.	19.8	19.7	21.4	72.8	70.0	74.9
Colo.	19.1	20.4	22.0	73.1	74.5	76.9
Utah	22.2	23.5	26.5	80.0	79.4	78.4
Wash.	23.5	26.5	26.5	81.4	84.2	84.0
Oreg.	21.6	23.0	25.2	77.3	79.4	80.4
Calif.	24.6	27.8	30.0	80.5	82.5	83.0
West.	22.52	25.31	26.87	78.4	80.7	81.3
U. S.	19.39	22.42	23.23	75.0	78.4	78.9

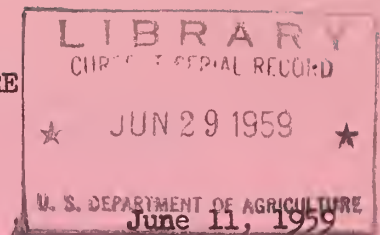
1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during 1958	Number of layers on hand during 1959	Eggs per 100 layers 1958	Eggs per 100 layers 1959	Total eggs produced During April 1958	Total eggs produced During April 1959	Total eggs produced Jan.-April incl. 1958	Total eggs produced Jan.-April incl. 1959
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,027	2,942	1,770	1,839	54	54	221	227
N.H.	2,141	2,116	1,743	1,842	37	39	149	158
Vt.	804	763	1,836	1,794	15	14	61	61
Mass.	3,310	3,294	1,824	1,884	60	62	247	251
R.I.	380	393	1,836	1,854	7	7	28	30
Conn.	3,039	3,243	1,770	1,761	54	57	224	241
N.Y.	8,466	7,962	1,806	1,878	153	150	607	593
N.J.	12,336	12,112	1,716	1,764	212	214	786	798
Pa.	16,746	17,138	1,836	1,896	307	325	1,203	1,285
N.Atl.	50,249	49,963	1,789	1,845	899	922	3,526	3,649
Ohio	10,930	11,562	1,854	1,926	203	223	786	874
Ind.	11,404	11,191	1,920	1,956	219	219	855	860
Ill.	14,548	14,886	1,890	1,950	275	290	1,034	1,090
Mich.	7,859	8,268	1,776	1,824	140	151	563	585
Wis.	11,587	11,558	1,866	1,890	216	218	843	876
E.N.Cent.	56,328	57,465	1,869	1,916	1,053	1,101	4,081	4,285
Minn.	18,431	17,701	1,875	1,929	346	341	1,444	1,426
Iowa	23,639	24,806	1,992	2,016	471	500	1,875	1,985
Mo.	10,768	10,922	1,905	1,962	205	214	714	751
N.Dak.	2,943	2,816	1,878	1,884	55	53	204	194
S.Dak.	7,094	7,597	1,944	1,962	138	149	537	583
Nebr.	9,266	9,353	1,962	2,022	182	189	695	716
Kans.	8,424	8,531	1,968	2,040	166	174	617	626
W.N.Cent.	80,565	81,736	1,940	1,982	1,563	1,620	6,086	6,281
Del.	656	626	1,722	1,752	11	11	43	41
Md.	2,114	2,123	1,806	1,836	38	39	138	145
Va.	4,215	4,615	1,800	1,917	76	88	275	333
W.Va.	2,089	2,002	1,833	1,902	38	38	126	138
N.C.	9,312	9,830	1,860	1,908	173	188	618	685
S.C.	2,913	3,370	1,734	1,824	51	61	185	226
Ga.	6,541	7,350	1,812	1,842	119	135	443	525
Fla.	3,209	3,327	1,893	1,881	61	63	226	239
S.Atl.	31,049	33,243	1,826	1,874	567	623	2,054	2,332
Ky.	5,592	5,594	1,809	1,872	101	105	343	363
Tenn.	5,317	5,636	1,764	1,776	94	100	312	349
Ala.	4,758	5,156	1,800	1,875	86	97	306	344
Miss.	3,647	3,860	1,668	1,764	61	68	210	229
Ark.	3,554	3,887	1,770	1,911	63	74	209	265
La.	2,229	2,004	1,656	1,734	37	35	128	122
Okla.	4,229	4,390	1,860	1,902	79	83	281	300
Texas	11,859	13,224	1,836	1,727	218	238	789	887
S.Cent.	41,185	43,751	1,794	1,829	739	800	2,578	2,852
Mont.	1,188	1,194	1,866	1,908	22	23	88	89
Idaho	1,409	1,450	1,941	2,004	27	29	107	113
Wyo.	326	334	1,902	1,956	6	7	24	26
Colo.	1,498	1,580	1,827	1,836	27	29	103	106
N.Mex.	642	608	1,824	1,866	12	11	42	40
Ariz.	510	572	1,920	1,905	10	11	38	42
Utah	1,804	1,800	1,845	1,944	33	35	122	135
Nev.	101	108	1,800	1,830	2	2	6	8
Wash.	4,416	4,754	1,875	1,938	83	92	339	362
Oreg.	2,762	2,821	1,908	1,914	53	54	214	217
Calif.	21,289	22,097	1,908	1,980	406	438	1,582	1,678
West.	35,945	37,318	1,895	1,959	681	731	2,665	2,816
U. S.	295,321	303,476	1,863	1,910	5,502	5,797	20,990	22,222

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E R R A T A

The following corrections should be made in the May 1, 1959 Crop
Production released May 11, 1959:

TOBACCO

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<u>State</u>	Season average price per pound received by farmers, 1958 <u>Cents</u>	Value of Production 1958 <u>1,000 dollars</u>
Wisconsin	35.0	7,617
U. S.	--	1,032,621

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<u>Class and Type</u>	Season average price per pound received by farmers, 1958 <u>Cents</u>	Value of Production 1958 <u>1,000 dollars</u>
Wisconsin 54	34.6	3,059
Wisconsin 55	35.2	4,558
Cigar Binder, 51-55	--	10,369
All Cigar, 41-62	--	58,652
U. S., All	--	1,032,621

MAPLE SIRUP

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Change Minnesota price for 1958 from \$5.30 to \$5.60.

Change Minnesota value for 1958 from 26 to 28 thousand dollars.

Change U. S. price for 1959 from \$4.79 to \$4.78.

Change U. S. value for 1958 from 6,796 to 6,798 thousand dollars.

Crop Reporting Board

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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